

units of government to enforce certain regulations regarding the operation of citizen band radio equipment. •

#### INDIAN EDUCATION

• Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, today, I lend my support of the resolution my colleague Senator DOMENICI has introduced to bring the quality of Indian education on par with the rest of America. Increasing the quality of education available to our Native American youth will go far in solving many of the problems facing tribal governments and Indian people.

This resolution acknowledges that the facts are discouraging. Indian youth lead all ethnic and racial groups in drop-out and poverty rates. Their juvenile delinquency rate continues to grow faster than the rest of young people in America. Both Indian reservation and Bureau of Indian Affairs schools are severely underfunded from a programmatic standpoint. These schools attempt to provide services to their children in spite of substandard facilities—facilities that no parent should have to send their child to and that no teacher should have to work in. These schools are understaffed and Indian educators are sorely underpaid.

As this resolution makes clear, the United States has a moral and legal obligation to provide or aid tribal governments in providing quality education to American Indian and Alaskan Native youth. This responsibility is recognized in treaties, Executive orders, court decisions, and statutes. Yet, the disturbing facts that I have just mentioned make it clear that this obligation is not being met. It is my hope that this resolution will be the first step in building awareness of the current state of Indian education that will allow us to focus on a pragmatic solution.

The importance of Indian education cannot be overstated. It holds the key to solving the most prevalent and devastating problems in Indian country: grinding poverty and the absence of opportunity for Indian youth.

I am drafting legislation to address the unemployment problem on reservations by helping tribes create jobs and attract businesses. But in addition to a lack of capital and an abundance of regulatory obstacles, tribes face the challenge of filling jobs with trained people. Education and job creation must go hand-in-hand if tribes are to improve the standard of living for their members. Only through education will Indian tribes be able to solve problems such as unemployment, economic development, and achieving higher standards of living.

At a recent Indian Affairs Committee hearing, a member of the Office of Juvenile Justice stated in his testimony that "while violent crime is falling in American cities, it is rising on American Indian reservations." Additionally, a report released by the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center re-

veals that over the past 5 years gang related crimes, in the form of drive-by-shootings and homicides, have increased by more than 500 percent in some Indian communities. Mr. President, it must be understood that many of the problems facing Indian youth today center on the erosion of their culture. Too often, Indian children lack pride in who they are, where they live, and where they come from. This lack of self-esteem has caused consequences that ripple through the lives of Indian youth such as high drop-out rates and a growing juvenile delinquency and gang problem. As we resolve to better the quality of education for Indian children, we must strive to do so while acknowledging the importance of promoting Indian culture.

Mr. President, as the 105th Congress proceeds, I urge my colleagues to join in supporting this resolution. •

#### BENNETT AMENDMENT TO STATE DEPARTMENT AUTHORIZATION BILL

• Mr. KYL. Mr. President, I rise in support of the amendment offered by Senator BENNETT, which urges the administration to enforce the Gore-McCain Iran-Iraq Nonproliferation Act of 1992.

There is wide agreement among leaders in the Congress and the administration that the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction [WMD] and advanced conventional weapons is one of the key national security threats facing the United States today. In fact, in 1994, President Clinton issued Executive Order 12938 declaring that the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and the means of delivering them constitutes "an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States," and that he had therefore decided to "declare a national emergency to deal with that threat." The President reaffirmed this Executive order in 1995 and 1996.

But despite declaring a national emergency, the administration has been unwilling to take actions which would reduce the threat we face, such as enforcement of the nonproliferation laws passed by the Congress and signed by the President. For example, the administration has refused to invoke sanctions on China for the transfer of advanced C-802 antiship cruise missiles to Iran as required by the Gore-McCain Nonproliferation Act of 1992. This act requires the United States to impose sanctions on any entity that transfers "goods or technology so as to contribute knowingly and materially to the efforts by Iran or Iraq (or any agency or instrumentality of either such country) to acquire chemical, biological or nuclear weapons or to acquire destabilizing numbers and types of advanced conventional weapons."

The administration's failure to invoke sanctions as required by law is particularly disappointing in light of

the statement then-Senator AL GORE made on the Senate floor on October 17, 1991, about the need for strong actions to combat proliferation. Mr. GORE urged governments around the world to make sales of sensitive technologies "high crimes under each country's legal system; to devote the resources necessary to find those who have violated those laws or who are conspiring to violate them, and to punish the violators so heavily as to guarantee the personal ruin of those who are responsible, and to easily threaten the destruction of any enterprise so engaged."

In 1996, China sold C-802 antiship cruise missiles and fast-attack patrol boats to Tehran. The C-802 has a range of 120 km with a 165 kg warhead and is especially lethal due to its "over-the-horizon" capability. In an interview last year, Vice Adm. Scott Redd, commander of the U.S. Fifth Fleet expressed concern that the C-802 gave the Iranian military increased firepower and represented a new dimension to the threat faced by the U.S. Navy in the Persian Gulf.

On April 10, 1997, former U.S. Ambassador to China, James Lilley, testified to the Senate that Iran planned to increase the survivability and mobility of its force of C-802's, by mounting some of the missiles on trucks, which could use numerous caves along the gulf coast for concealment. And just this morning, Secretary of Defense Cohen announced that Iran had successfully tested an air-launched version of the missile earlier this month.

Yet despite these facts, the administration has narrowly interpreted its legal obligations and has not invoked sanctions on China for the sale of these missiles to Iran. The administration concedes that the missiles are advanced, but claims the sale was not destabilizing, thereby dodging the requirement to impose sanctions.

As we saw in 1987, when 37 sailors died from the impact of one missile on the U.S.S. *Stark*, cruise missiles like the C-802 pose a dangerous threat to U.S. forces and our allies in the gulf. The presence of the U.S. Navy in and around the Persian Gulf is critical to the fragile equilibrium of that region. Iran's possession of C-802 cruise missiles threatens this equilibrium and is clearly destabilizing. As Secretary Cohen said this morning, "Iran's word and action suggests that it wants to be able to intimidate neighbors and interrupt commerce in the Gulf."

Mr. President, the time has come for us to back up our words about the terrible threat we face from weapons of mass destruction and advanced conventional arms with actions. Actions that will reduce the threat we face by punishing those countries that supply these dangerous weapons to irresponsible regimes like the one in Iran. We should begin by enforcing the nonproliferation laws currently in place. The amendment sponsored by Senator BENNETT is a meaningful step in the